THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1809. No. 1184.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS removed his Medical and Drug Store, to the house lately occupied by William Steele, Esq. in MARKET STREET, where he has just received a general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* WARRANTED GENUINE; which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Physicians will be supplied with genuine Medicines, at a small advance on the Philadelphia prices.*

May 17, 1809.

FOR SALE,

At the Store of the subscriber in Front-Street, near the Indian Queen.

A quantity of James Thompson's, M'Elheney's, and Robert Long's superior SICKLES, by the dozen.

A few bales Tennessee cotton.

First quality coffee in barrels.

Hyson, young hyson, and imperial teas, by the chest or small box.

Brown Havanna sugar in boxes.

Kentucky tobacco in kegs

A few tons pig lead

Striped and checked circukas of different colours.

Striped and cambric muslins.

Madrass handkerchiefs, &c. by the piece.

A quantity of excellent boiled cider and cider-royal.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or merchantable wheat, flour, whiskey, oats, country linnen, or approved endorsed notes.

Anthony Beelen.

May 16, 1809.

FRESH GOODS,

The subscriber has just received and offers for Sale at his Store in Market between Third and Fourth Streets, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

among which are the following, viz:

Cambric, mull mull, and jaconet muslins, plain and figured leno muslins, book muslins, elegant robe dresses, calicoes, ginghams, shirting muslins, Irish linnens, long lawn, long and short yellow nankeens, blue and patteret nankeens, cotton cassimers, siersuckers, umbrellas, parasols, bonnets, leather, morocco and kid shoes, cloths, cassimers, and cords; also an assortment of queensware, hardware, groceries, &c. &c.

The above goods being selected from this spring's importations and laid in on the lowest terms, will enable the subscriber to sell them at the former low prices.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1809.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY *Evening*

during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

May 30, 1809.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

M'Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

100 DOZEN OF

LONG'S SICKLES,

And a few barrels of

Flaxseed Oil,

FOR SALE,

for which Country Linnen will be taken in payment.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 8 vols.
ditto, vol. 8th
Basquet's and Puller's Reports, 4 vols.
Saunders ditto, 3 vols.
Dallas ditto, 4 vols
ditto, vol. 4th
M'Nally's Evidences
Peak's ditto, in 2 parts
ditto, part 2d
Vasey's Reports, 5 vols.
East's Crown Law, 2 vols.
Fontblanques Equity, 2 vols.
Jones on Bailment
Chitty on Bills
Cruise on Real Property, 5 vols.
Dyer's Reports, 3 vols.
Henry Blackston, 2 vol.
Johnston's Reports, 2 vols.
Cranch's ditto, 3 vols.
Plowden's ditto, 2 vols
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Tidd's Practice, 2 vols.
Appendix
Buller's Nisi Prius
Modern Reports 9 vols
Espinasses Reports, 5 vols.
ditto, vol. 5th
Wilson's ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's Digest, 6 vols.
Lawyer's Magazine, 3 vols.
Raymond's Reports
Burrow's ditto, 5 vols
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Reece's English Law, 4 vols.
Burrows Justice, 4 vols
Azuni's Maritime Law 2 vols.
Vernon's Chancery, 2 vols.
Medford's Pleadings
Kirby's Reports
Runnington's Ejectments
Equity Pleader, 2 vols.
Powell on Mortgages on Devises
Roberts on Frauds
Hemming and Munford's Reports
Burn's Law Dictionary
Morgan's Pleadings
Foster's Crown Law
Finch's Chancery
Pennington's Reports
Read's Pleader's Assistant
Wilson's Works, 3 v.
Study of the Law
Gilbert's Equity
Common Pleas on Replevin
Peak's Nisi Prius
Sullivan's Lectures, 2 vols.
ditto, 1 vol.
Every Man his own Lawyer
Wilson on Fines
Sheridan's Practice
Schieffer's ditto
Freeman's Pleas of the Crown
Roper on Wills
Vattal's Law of Nations
Willis's Reports
Marshal on Insurance
Andrew's Reports
Law Grammar
Peter's Decisions, 2 vols.
Hale's Common Law
Booth on Real Action
Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty, and authority of justices of the peace sheriffs, constables, jury men, &c.
Day's Reports
Barton's Equity
Coke's Institutes
Cruise's Reports
Caldecott's ditto
Anstruther's ditto
Sir Thos. Raymond's Reports
Trial of Smith and Ogden
Selfridge's Trial

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 10th day of June next a portion of lot No. 6, agreeably to James Horner's plan of inn lots, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being nine feet on Wood-street, twenty-nine and a half feet on Liberty-street, and extending back to Church-alley; on which are erected two small Frame Houses, subject to forty-five dollars ground rent forever. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Scott, and to be sold by me

WM. WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 31, 1809.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN,

Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE

Informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his OLD STAND on the Bank of the Monongohela, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of Liquors and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public favor.

May 12th, 1809.

N. B. A few genteel Boarders would be taken at a reasonable rate.

WASHINGTON CITY,

May 23, 1809.

This day at 12 *o'clock, the* PRESIDENT *of the United States communicated, by Mr. Graham, the following message to both houses of Congress.*

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

On this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction, to be able to communicate the commencement of a favorable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which induced a session of congress at this early period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, our ministers at London and Paris were, without delay, instructed to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the executive, to renew commercial intercourse with their respective nations, would be exercised in the case specified by that act.

Soon after these instructions were dispatched, it was found that the British government, anticipating from early proceedings of congress at their last session, the state of our laws, which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the concillatory disposition of the United States, had transmitted to their legation here, provisional instructions, not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, and to make known the determination of his Britannic majesty, to send an envoy extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all points between the two countries; but, moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean time, to withdraw his orders in council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain would be renewed on the part of the United States.

These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and the proclamation now laid before you; by virtue of which, the commerce between the two countries will be renewable after the tenth day of June next.

Whilst I take pleasure in doing justice to the counsels of his Britannic majesty, which no longer adhering to the policy which made an abandonment by France, of her decrees, a prerequisite to a revocation of the British orders, have substituted the amicable course which has issued thus happily; I cannot do less than refer to the proposal heretofore made on the part of the United States embracing a like restoration of the suspended commerce, as a proof of the spirit of accommodation which has at no time been intermitted, and to the result which now calls for our congratulations, as corroborating the principles, by which the public councils have been guided during a period of the most trying embarrassments.

The discontinuance of the British orders, as they respect the United States, having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded, in one of our public vessels, to our minister plenipotentiary at Paris; with instructions to avail himself of the important addition thereby made, to the considerations which press on the justice of the French government a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.

The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture, which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertion of our citizens.

Under the existing aspect of our affairs, I have thought it not inconsistent with a just precaution, to have the gun-boats, with the exception of those at New Orleans, placed in a situation, incurring no expence beyond that requisite for their preservation, and convenient for future service, and to have the crews of those at New Orleans reduced to the numbers required for their navigation and safety.

I have thought also, that our citizens detached in quotas of militia, amounting to one hundred thousand, under the act of March 1808, might, not improperly be relieved from the state in which they were held for immediate service. A discharge of them has been accordingly directed.

The progress made in raising and organizing the additional military force, for which provision was made by the act of April 1808, together with the disposition of the troops, will appear by a report which the secretary of war is preparing, and which will be laid before you.

Of the additional frigates required by an act of the last session to be fitted for actual service, two are in readiness, one nearly so, and the fourth is expected to be ready in the month of July. A report which the secretary of the navy is preparing on the subject, to be laid before congress, will shew at the same time, the progress made in officering and manning these ships. It will shew also the degree in which the provisions of the act relating to the other public armed vessels, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of congress, to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorise any modifications of the laws relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbors have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year, and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary however to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of congress.

The whole of the eight per cent. stock remaining due by the United States, amounting to five millions, three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the Treasury exceeded nine and a half millions of dollars. This, together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds, will probably be nearly, if not altogether sufficient to defray the expences of the year. But the suspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations, during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year, should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the expenditures.

Aware of the inconveniences of a protracted session, at the present season of the year, I forbear to call the attention of the legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity and alacrity, with which I shall co-operate for the welfare and happiness of our country; and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the divine blessings by which it has been so signally favored.

JAMES MADISON.

other will sail from Portsmouth in a few days; one is intended for Portugal, the other unknown.

The papers contain a variety of paragraphs from Spain and Portugal, but none so late as received, nor of any great moment.

A paper of the 5th says, General Dupont who surrendered to the Spaniards under Cuesta, is said to have been brought to trial, and condemned to death. He was shot by torch-light. This punishment is understood to have produced much murmuring among the French officers.

[*T. Amer.*

Latest from Spain.

The brig Cerberus, Lufkin, arrived here on Saturday evening in 42 days from Cadiz. By this arrival the Editors of the Freeman's Journal have received Gibraltar papers to the 2d, and the Seville Gazettes to the 4th of April, copious extracts and translations from which are subjoined.

It is positively stated by one of the passengers, that Russia had made peace with Great Britain, and that two days before the Cerberus sailed an express had been received in Cadiz from the British admiral in the Tagus, ordering the Russian flag to be respected.

After the battle of Medellin, in Estremadura, of which we have no detailed account, the French penetrated into Andalusia, and were said to be within 18 leagues of Seville.

The situation of Spain, which we cannot disguise looks worse than we expected, is not, however, hopeless. Their allies the British, who ought to be supposed to know the real state of the country, have again sent a fine army of 30,000 men to their assistance. This does not look like despondency, nor do we see any thing of it in our papers—but the verbal reports of a passenger are quite the reverse. He appears to think that Spain must ultimately yield to the French power.

The American vessels which had been so long detained at Cadiz, had been restored thro' the interference and at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

Verbal accounts state that gen. Reding was in Catalonia, and gen. Cuesta in Estremadura —That the marquis Romana was in the mountains of Austrius—That nothing was known of Blake—That the army of La Mancha formerly under Infantado, and latterly under gen. Urbino, was totally annihilated.—That gen. Castanos was confined in a convent near Seville for mis-conduct, (no doubt at the battle of Tudela)—That nothing was known of Palafox, whether dead or living, but that it was reported that Sarragossa was totally a heap of ruins and destroyed, having literally blown up by inches, and only 10,000 inhabitants remaining alive out of 80,000 which were in the city when the seige commenced—That after the battle of Medellin in Estremadura, another severe battle took place, in which Cuesta was defeated, while the French as stated above, were menacing Seville. Such is the substance of our verbal accounts, which the passenger who narrated them states were the *reports* at Cadiz.

LONDON, *March* 27.

Another important event is to be added to the many that have occurred of late years; a revolution has broken out in Sweden, and the gallant monarch has been deposed. His uncle has seized the reins of government, and in a proclamation addressed to the people, declares his nephew incapable of conducting the affairs of the nation. The details of this revolution we have not yet received. It was probably concerted by the duke of Sudermania and some of the nobles at Stockholm, with the commanders of the troops on the frontiers of Norway. The revolutionary symptoms developed themselves first among the troops.

The want of cloathing and provisions had created great discontent, which was fomented by the commander in chief, who broke up from his position, and began his march to Stockholm to demand a diet of the States. On their march they published a proclamation in which they stated that their views were merely these;—that the states of the realm and the legislatures shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate without control. The proclamation then draws a picture of the wretched state of Sweden; and in speaking of Great Britain and France says, that the former, the ally of Sweden, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and that the latter shall be taught to respect a people anxious to rival her military powers. The proclamation contains a solemn declaration that not a single inch more of Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy. The duke of Sudermania, not waiting for the meeting of the states, deposed the king by his own authority, and assumed the government. His majesty was put under arrest as he was about to set out for his country residence. When the guard surrounded him, he drew his sword, but he was soon overpowered, and when the last advices left Stockholm, he was a close prisoner.

JUST RECEIVED,

And ready for delivery to Subscribers, at the Office of THOMAS ENOCHS, in Market Street, next door to the north west corner of the Diamond,

The Practical Distiller, &c.

By SAMUEL M'HARRY.

Subscribers are requested to come forward, with as little delay as possible and receive their Books.

Pittsburgh, June 6th, 1809.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,

IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Dr. ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasioned by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York.—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug'a.
Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore. { Dr. E. Ducatel, Market street / Dr. Love, Market space, and / Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria.—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville, Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

To the Public,

WHEREAS a report has been circulated through Robinson Township, that I have a petition to be forwarded to the Governor to obtain a Magistrates Commission, I take this method of informing the public that it is absolutely false; I suppose it to have originated in the illiterate brain of a nugacious creature, who recently petitioned for the same office and was rejected by his neighbours with contempt.

SAMUEL E. MARKS.

Robinson township, }
June 6, 1809. }

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain John Black, late of Armstrong county, did, on the night of the 1st inst. murder, in a most attrocious manner, David Rolsten, of the said county, after which he immediately made his escape. The said John Black, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a bad countenance, and when talking, (of which he is very fond) frequently winks his eye browns far over his eyes. It is said he had a bad cut on his head, and is slightly marked on his cheek, his hair is black. It is supposed he has no money, but has with him a small bundle.

The above reward together with reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Black into the jail of Armstrong County.

THOMAS SHARP.

Indiana County, }
May 5, 1809. }

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 7, 1809.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday the 24th of May,

Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the house at some length. We do not pretend to follow the gentleman over the whole of the ground he occupied. He said, that if he clearly comprehended the message of the president of the U. States, he did not perceive that any opinion was expressed on two or three important subjects. The president had called the attention of congress to the war and naval establishments, but had not, and perhaps correctly, given any opinion as to the modifications or dispositions which he thought should take place in the state of these.

Mr. Randolph was in possession of testimony, laid before the grand jury, at Richmond, on the arraignment of Aaron Burr—testimony not oral, but written testimony, of which he had never brought with him to this place until the present session, which went directly to prove that the old army of this country was in an unsound state. He did not mean to bring any charge against the commander in chief; God forbid! but if the people of the U. S. meant to rely at all on a standing military force, their present army would not do. It appeared from evidence brought forward by the commander in chief himself, that the greater part of the army were not to be depended upon. Many of the officers has been the tools of Aaron Burr; and although the grand jury had not brought in a presentment against the commander in chief for misprision of treason, yet the evidence fully satisfied them that many of the troops had been apprized of the conspiracy. He alluded particularly to the commanding officer at Massac, who had been implicated in this business; and he had since that transaction seen an address, signed by this very officer, approbatory of the commander in chief. It seemed to him that there had been a commutation of money for praise. The old army was rotten to the very core. Intrigue and corruption had reached its very heart. It was an unsafe deposition of the public sword. *Mr.* R. was for disbanding the army. He thought that some troops might be necessary to man our forts and protect our defenceless frontiers. But the present force might be renovated; and the government might have an opportunity of selecting from it the sound parts.—Millions had been expended for our war establishments—millions had been wasted away on our navy and gun-boats, while only the trifling sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been appropriated to the arming and equipping of the great body of the militia of the Union. It was a disgrace to a free people; and, so help him God! he never would vote for a single addition to the naval or military force, untill the citizens, the real sovereigns of the country, were armed and equiped for their own defence. He was happy to see that the gun-boats had been laid up by the present administration. The motion *Mr.* R. was about to make he should offer, even if he believed the army were all like *Ceasar's wife, not only pure and guiltless, but unsuspected.*

Mr. Randolph adverted also to the expenditures during the four or five last years of the late administration. He wished a committee appointed to enquire into this subject. After taking a rapid notice of the money transactions, and the measures of the various houses of representatives in consequence of them, since the existence of the federal government, he submitted the following resolutions, somewhat modified at the suggestion of several gentlemen:

Resolved, That the troops raised under the act of the 12th of April, 1808, entitled "An act to raise for a limitted time an additional military force," be immediately disbanded and that the balance of appropriation remaining unexpended in relation to the same, and any balance of appropriation for gun-boats may remain unexpended, be applied towards arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether the monies drawn from the Treasury, since the 4th *M*arch 1801, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report likewise, whether any further arrangements are necessary, to promote economy, enforce adherence, to legislative restrictions, and to secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

Much conversation and some debate took place between *Mr.* Eppes, *Mr.* J. G. Jackson, *Mr.* Randolph, *Mr. M*acon, *Mr.* W. Alston, *Mr.* Taylor, *Mr.* Lyon, and *Mr.* Gardinier, on the various modifications and dispositions, which were proposed to the resolutions.

The Yeas and Nays were requested on the motion, for considering the resolutions. Carried unanimously.

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In the House of Representatives of the United States on the 25th of *M*ay, *Mr.* Livermore offered the following resolution, which was read and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures:

"Resolved, That it is expedient that the operation of so much of the act to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, as prohibits the importation of goods from Great-Britain and her dependencies, be suspended until the 10th day of June next.

Mr. Randolph offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what prosecutions have been instituted before the courts of the United States at common law, and by what authority: and to report such provision, as in their opinion, may be necessary for securing the freedom of speech and of the press."

On this resolution, a debate, in which *Mr.* Randolph took the chief part, of several hours, occurred. A wide range was taken in the discussion. The resolution was adopted, and referred to messrs. Randolph, Holland, Dana, Howard, and Tracey.

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It is expected that the present session of Congress will continue to the 1st of July, and it is in contemplation on the 4th of that month to have a grand national festival at the city of Washington, in commemoration of our National Independence.

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The disbanding of the new raised army is a very popular measure at Washington. Many however, will mournfully exclaim, "Othello's occupation is gone."

—

In the President's message, the fact which we have asserted, and which the National Intelligencer has repeatedly denied, that the British government had anticipated the non-intercourse law, is officially asserted and established. The President evinces a determination to have nothing to do with the French party in this country, and speaks in the most decorous and magnanimous terms of the government of Great-Britain, for which many of the democrats will never pardon him. He evidently considers accommodation as certain with England and doubtful with France. We predict that he will soon have a political hornest's nest about his ears.

Freeman's Jour.

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From the Freeman's Journal.

Washington Communications.

WASHINGTON, *Sunday Evening, May* 21.

It is not true that Gen. TURREAU has been or is about to be recalled, and a new French minister sent to this country, for the purpose of settling the differences between the two nations. It is not true that any dispatches have been received from France, indicating in the slightest degree a disposition on the part of the Emperor, in any existing or probable event, to recede from the ground that he is said so long since to have taken, not only on the subject of maritime law, but with a view to force us to become either his ALLIES or his ENEMIES. So far from it, the opinion of one of the most intelligent and independent members of the Cabinet is not concealed, that Bonaparte will not change his course, and that we have nothing but a contest with him to expect. In that case, as the same member of administration observes, it is to be presumed that there will not be a dissenting voice in the nation to question the propriety of resisting his unjust and extravagant pretensions.

Bonaparte has learned from Talleyrand to estimate with correctness, the enterprizing and active commercial powers and resources of those whom he calls the Anglo Americans. Talleyrand has written a book upon the subject, and appears to understand our commercial spirit and activity as well as Edmund Burke did when he described them with such inimitable eloquence. Those consummate statesmen know very well that if the American flag is suffered to float unmolested on the waves, the manufactures of Great Britain, in incalculable quantities, will find their way into every port of France and the regions subject to her influence. Bonaparte can only injure England by a CONTINENTAL WAR AGAINST COMMERCE, and his motto still is, *The modern Carthage must be destroyed.* England has not acknowledged, nor ever will, his new Law of Nations. He will consider it descending from the high ground upon which he has placed himself, as the champion of the Freedom of the Seas, to abrogate his decrees under present circumstances. Napoleon, then, must cease to be Napoleon, or some great political revolution must occur, before the rights of neutral nations will be justly regarded in the Cabinet of France.

May 24.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

A caucus of nine *would-be* leading members have assembled to take into consideration the propriety of demanding a categorical answer from President *Madison* to the question whether the republican party are to understand that he will persevere in his late measures, or rather what measures are in future to be expected? It was thought best on the whole, not to adopt such a measure precipitately. But these gentlemen did not conceal their dissatisfaction. And one of the Kentuckians declared that he was assured, that the genuine eastern republicans participated in their disapprobation of the late measures. These men say that they did not appoint an extra session to make *peace with England*, but to make *war with England.* If they should not create an executive directory at present, they will do so before the next presidential election. They will never trust any man as president hereafter, who will not pledge himself beforehand to a certain course of measures which will be prescribed for him. This may be considered as a settled point.

May 25.

The Jefferson Administration.

As the mail goes out soon after the rising of the sun, my morning communications must necessarily be concise. *Mr.* Randolph has already lifted the BESOM OF SCRUTINY in relation to the late administration. He declared that that administration met his cordial approbation in the first part of its existence, and that his opinion of the latter part was no secret.—The lean kine of Pharoah had eat the fat—the evil measures of the last four years, with the embargo in their train, had destroyed the rich harvest of the years which preceded them.—Perhaps no administration, at the close of its career, ever left the affairs of a nation in a situation so calamitous and deplorable. It was impossible to conjecture what would have been the result, had we not found a Joseph to relieve us in some measure from the evils of the system. He would give his approbation to measures which he deemed promotive of the public good, come from what quarter they might. He knew no party but his country. He knew but two parties in all governments, the INS and the OUTS. The *ins* are always men of prerogative, the *outs* the supporters of the constitution. WE THE PEOPLE are always out, and never can be in, at it respects office. He wished, however, to scrutinize the late administration as little as was consistent with his duty. Let its errors be forgotten, and its good deeds alone be inscribed upon its monument!

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Truly Wonderful.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) May 4.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Gaither, of Washington county, (Ken.) to the editor of the Western World, dated Springfield, April 26, 1809.

INTRA MUSCULAR ABDOMINAL MONSTERS.

Believing it the duty of professional men, and particularly of the healing art, to lay before the public such occurrences in their practice, as from their singularity, may either awaken useful enquiry, or promote substantially the happinest of man, by increasing the catalogue of facts whence a knowledge of the animal economy is derived, I, who am a young and diffident practitioner in the science of medicine, beg leave to submit to the public a *fact* of that description. It is so contrary to the common course of nature, and to the prevailing and generally received opinions of the learned in the science of physiology, as to justify the conjecture that *nature* has yet many mysteries in reserve of great importance to the human family. When or in what manner she may please to disclose them; whether she will surrender them voluntarily and in connection, or whether they are to be unfolded singly, and by seeming accident, at distant and irregular intervals, remains equally a mystery. Possibly the learned may avail themselves of the instance I am about to relate, either to elicit or extort from her many valuable secrets—It is with that view and hope it is submitted to them. It will be faithfully and accurately related, and can be in all its material parts substantiated by many persons of unquestionable veracity.

On the 7th of April, in the county of Washington, I was called to visit a female child, the daughter of John Milbourn, jun. The child was two years and nine months old, and was supposed to be affected with the ascites or dropsy of the belly. She died about three hours after my arrival.

Her parents gave me a detailed account of her case, and its various symptoms. I was by no means satisfied that it was a real dropsy, tho' there was great tumefaction and tenseness of the abdomen, and fluctuations evidently felt when prest by the hand. But as the symptoms were some of them inappropriate to that disease, and others so equivocal, I could not but suspect that her disease had been either unknown or misconceived. I prevailed on her parents to permit an instrumental examination. The operation was performed in the usual way, by a longitudinal incision, passing from below the sternum and reaching near the pubis; and a transverse one passing through the epigastric region sides. A cavity was opened to about half the distance between the abdominal cavity and the exterion surface, that discharged between three quarts and a gallon of yellow water, which smelled like rotten eggs. Within the cavity was found a monster, or imperfect child, and also an animal substance of a whitish colour. The monster weighed one pound and fourteen ounces—the substance weighed two ounces, was rather of an oval figure, and was connected to the child from which it was taken, by a cord that had some feint resemblance to the umbilical. On one extremity of the substance is a small teat or protuberance about half an inch long, and between one fourth and one half of an inch in diameter, and immediately by it is hair of a darkish or auburn colour about an inch and one fourth long. The only analogy it bears to the human is, that it is covered by the epidermis.

The monster occupied part of the epigastric and the umbilical regions. It was not connected to the inner surface of its cavity by a cord or any visible medium. Whether a cord or other medium of connection had existed and been destroyed by putrefaction (which from the smell of the fluid and other appearances had commenced) could not positively be ascertained. That there must have been some medium of connection I am confirmed as well by the universal course of nature and analogy on this subject, as by an appearance at the articulation of the cervical and dorsal vertebrae, resembling faintly the divided funis.

The position of the monster in its envelope was awkward; its thighs drawn up to its abdomen and attached to it in places. The left resting on the shoulder and reaching as far as the back part of the head. The right resting or pressing on the back of the right hand. The bones of each thigh have perforated the flesh at the knee, and are about half an inch out.—The left leg is imperfect, lies back along the thigh to which it has grown. The right leg is also imperfect, its foot is suspended over the head. On one foot are three toes; on the other a small appearance of two. From the knees to the shoulders there is considerable perfection of form. Its sex is indistinctly marked. The indications are of the feminine. The left arm should rather be called a stump than an arm, it has no hand—at the end of the stump is a nail. The right arm is large and long, it has three fingers and the thumb. The head is very imperfect—it rests upon the breast between the knees. It has neither ears nor eyes, or appearance of any substitute for either—no mouth nor any thing that has a near resemblance to it. There is on the left side of the face or rather that region of the head which the face should occupy, a small prominency which contains three teeth, the canine and two incisores—they are about the size of the teeth of a child of two years old. This prominency or mouth, if it may be so called, has no aperture. On the back part of the head was hair of a dark or rather of an auburn colour, eight or nine inches long. The body of the monster was 7 inches long and 10 inches in circumference. The thighs 6, 8 in circumference.—The arm 5 inches long—the stump not quite 4 inches in length.

The interior of the cavity which contained the monsters resembled the membrana decidua. This appearance was assumed, for upon examination there was not any vestige of membrane peculiar to the monster discovered. Having explored this cavity and dislodged its contents, I extended the incision through the muscular partition into the abdominal cavity and examined the viscera. They were rather pale, otherwise natural.

The little girl that those monsters were taken from, for about nine months was healthy. Her parents discovered when she was only a month or two old something hard within the abdomen which continued to increase. After this time she became less healthy; but her complaints were those incident to all children. About nine months prior to her death, she began to decline and became emaciated; her appetite continued strong; her longings and desire for ardent spirits were great; she would become intoxicated if indulged in the free use of them; it took a considerable quantity to affect her; she drank freely an hour before her death. I believe it was the use of spirits in part that supported her so long. She was of the ordinary size of children at her age, had dark hair and eyes, and would have been handsome, but for a gloom and melancholy that sat upon her countenance, which made her appearance peculiarly interesting.—She looked like the child of grief. Her countenance exhibited evidences of a good understanding, and her little tongue confirmed it.

EDWARD D. GAITHER.

I certify, that I examined with anxiety and attention the monster above described, and also the substance, and believe the description to be accurate. I also conversed with the young gentleman who was present and assisted at the operation—his statements were correspondent with the above narration of facts and circumstances. In the veracity of the doctor and young gentleman with whom I conversed, I have most absolute confidence.

JOHN ROWAN.

April 26, 1809.

I, THOS. J. COCKE, do certify, that I have examined the above described monster, and that it answers to the description given; and that I have the fullest belief of the whole of the facts as related.

April 28, 1809

I do certify, that I have particularly examined the monster above described, and it corresponds with the above statement; and I have the fullest confidence that all the circumstances as stated are correct.

JNO. CALHOON.

April 28, 1809.

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BALTIMORE, *May* 22.

American prisoners in South America,

Captain Fitch, of the schooner Amiable, from Carthagena in South-America, informs, that while at that place he visited the American prisoners, who were captured in the expedition of Miranda, and found them in the most wretched condition; part in double irons and close confinement, and the rest at hard labour upon the public works chained two and two.—They informed captain Fitch they had received a very handsome donation from the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, which proved a very salutary relief. Also, that those who were British born subjects, from the interference of the government of Jamaica, had been taken out of irons; and would shortly be restored to liberty. We understand that captain Fitch has brought a memorial from these unfortunate and deluded men to the government of the U. States, praying for their interference and protection.

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PHILADELPHIA, *May* 24.

"Gen. ADAIR has challenged WILKINSON, at New-Orleans. Wilkinson declined meeting him, and gave, as his only reason, that Adair had menaced to assassinate him. Gen. Adair then posted him as a *coward, &c.* and, that to apply any weapon of chastisement to him more formidable than a horse-whip, would but disgrace the arm making the application."

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A letter from Cadiz states, that on the evening of the 4th of April the performance at the Theatre was suspended to announce to the audience that the arrival of a Courier with information of an important victory obtained by General Cuesta, the commander of the army of Estramadura.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The schooner Mary, from Liverpool, is seized at New-Castle, for entering the United States after the 20th of May.

At a late hour last evening, we received English papers to the 10th ult. Upon a hasty perusal we only are enabled to give the following.

It is reported that Massena has been killed by Bonaparte, in a fit of passion, though other accounts say it was by accident.

Accounts are received from Paris of the 28th March, that Bonaparte had not left that place, but that he probably would set off after an extraordinary meeting that was to be held by the senate. Troops are pouring into Germany from all parts.

A paper of the 4th, mentions reports having been received of actions between the French and Austrians, but, later papers give no information of them, and it only appears that preparations are going on vigorously between them.

A paper of the 4th says, two expeditions are intended, one has just sailed from Cork, the

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road. or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

RAGS

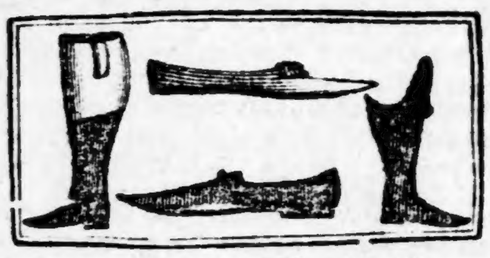
THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,
A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the Hatting business, named *JOHN ALLISON*, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a black coattee, brown overalls, yellow waistcoat, roram hat, and a pair of shoes. Whoever brings back said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JAMES THOMPSON.

May 21, 1809.

A Stray Mare.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber about the 22d of April, a dark bay MARE, both hind feet white, bob tail, and main clipt, shod all round. The owner may apply to R. Tomar on the premises, at the foot of the Coal Hill, about one mile above Craig's ferry.

O. ORMSBY.

May 27, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a brown [illegible], about 15 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, is blind in the off eye, and has a large lump on her off flank, and has the following brands, I. B. on the near shoulder, H. N. on the near hip, and F. S. on the off shoulder, a natural trotter, and shod all round.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take [illegible] away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, May 27, 1809.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near the sign of the Black Horse, Pitt township, Allegheny county, a black COW, has a white face and belly, and white on her shoulders, one ear slit, and a piece off the other, has on a bell with an iron collar. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

May 16, 1809.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and customers for past favours, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Gentlemen who wish to obtain good articles in his line, will do well by calling, as he has and intends keeping patterns of the best superfine cloths, cassimers, moleskins, sattins, marsailles, silk florentines, toilinetts, and choice patterns of every arcle that constitutes the gentleman's suit, where they will be made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor,
at the corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her main cut and tail trimmed, has a star in her forehead and snip on her nose, a natural trotter, and shod before; also, a black Mare, 3 or 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a snip on her nose and hind legs white, her tail trimmed, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, May 16, 1809.

PROPOSALS,
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Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.

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Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.

Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.

The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.

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Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

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